

throughout. The collar is contrastingly pale, whitish, black lined. It is not the species figured by Holland as *badistriga*, to which my third specimen referred to in my original notes probably belongs, and to which I shall refer under the additions. The species of this group appear to be much missed in eastern collections, and as they do not seem common, I am somewhat at sea as to the variation.

185. *Oncocnemis poliachroa* Hamps. (Cat. VI, 175, 1906).—Sir George Hampson has thus described the species I had listed as *chandleri*, and all previous records of *chandleri* from the Northwest and from B. C. that I have been able to verify refer to his species, of which the type is from Calgary, and which is the *chandleri* of Holland's Moth Book. As it happens, I have a specimen of true *chandleri* from High River, which I have compared with the type, and which will be referred to later.

NEW TIPULIDÆ (DIPTERA).

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The following crane-flies are believed to be new to science :

Adelphomyia minuta, sp. nov.

Antennæ, first segment light reddish-yellow, remainder light brown, with a thick, white pubescence; rostrum reddish-brown, palpi brown; front and vertex reddish-yellow, thinly grayish-pruinose; a row of pale yellow hairs along the inner margin of the eye; occiput reddish-yellow. Pronotum yellow; mesonotum, præscutum brownish-yellow, with a thin white bloom, a row of long yellow hairs on either side of the median line; scutum and scutellum pale yellow; metanotum almost white. Abdomen yellow, with a white pruinosity on the caudal margin and with long scattered yellow hairs; ovipositor brownish yellow. Halteres yellow, knob barely darker. Legs pale yellow, darker on the tibiæ and tarsi. Wings hyaline, stigma indistinct, yellowish; veins pale yellow, C, R and Cu somewhat brownish.

Subcosta quite long, extending almost to the anterior margin of cell R_3 ; Sc_2 far distant from the tip of Sc_1 , so that Sc_1 is four times the length of Sc_2 . Radius long, cross-vein r far back from tip, about four times its length and near to the anterior end of cell R_2 . R_s moderately long, arcuated at origin, about equal to R_3 ; R_{2+3} from one to one and one-half the length of the basal deflection of Cu_1 ; basal deflection of R_{4+5} about

one-half of cross-vein $r-m$; $r-m$ usually about as long as the basal deflection of Cu_1 . Petiole of cell M (M_{2+3}) usually long, two-thirds the radial sector. Cu_2 usually about twice the basal deflection of Cu_1 . Basal deflection of Cu_1 under the middle of the discal cell. In most specimens the cross-vein m is much reduced, or even lacking, due to the great length of the second deflection of M_3 .

Length, ♂, 3.3–4.4 mm.; average, 3.6 mm.; wing, 4.1–4.2 mm.

Length, ♀, 4.5–4.9 mm.; average, 4.7 mm.; wing, 4.6–4.7 mm.

Type.—♂, Coy Glen, Ithaca, N. Y., May 21, '11.

Co-types.—12 ♂s, 3 ♀s; same time and place as the type.

This tiny species is quite similar in venation to the species which I have determined, provisionally, at least, as *Adelphomyia senilis* Hal. In that species cross-vein m is always present in the scores of specimens examined.

The two species are of nearly the same size, with *minuta* averaging smaller. Although the distal cells of the wings of *senilis* are notably pubescent, and of *minuta* entirely glabrous, except in a few abnormal specimens, I have no hesitation in referring both species to the same genus, because of the similarity of venation and genitalia of the ♂. The valves of the ovipositor of the ♀ are much more curved in *minuta* than in *senilis*.

The species was very common on rank vegetation near rapids in Coy Glen.

Phylodorea subcostata, n. sp.

♂.—Eyes black, with a purple reflection. Antennæ, first segment, elongate-cylindrical, somewhat broader distally; second globular; third to last similar to one another in shape, cylindrical-ovate, with four or five long black hairs arranged in a partial verticil about the center; the last few joints are more slender and shorter than those preceding; antennæ black, with a thick gray pubescence throughout; the extreme base of segment three is brown in some specimens. Rostrum and palpi black. Entire head black, with a gray pruinosity. Pronotum light gray pruinose; mesonotum black, with a thin yellow bloom on the sides, middle of præscutum shiny black; postscutum gray-pruinose. Metanotum gray. Sides of thorax, including base of coxæ, thickly gray-pruinose. Fore leg, tip of

coxa, trochanters and basal third of femur light yellow; remainder of femur, tibia and tarsus dark brownish-black; middle leg similar to fore, but apical half of femur dark coloured; hind leg similar to fore, but only the apical third of the femur is dark, tibia paler brown; tarsus as in fore leg. Halteres rather long, yellow throughout. Abdomen above black, the dorsum of each segment being paler in the basal two-thirds; genitalia black; beneath dirty blackish-yellow.

Wings hyaline, stigma rather indistinct, brown; veins at base of wing strongly yellow, giving this colour to the wing at this region; subcosta is yellow for its entire length, the other veins for a short distance only; radius and costa of a paler brown than the other veins.

♀.—Similar to ♂, but genital segment light brown.

Subcosta long, fork very close to tip, Sc_2 being about twice as long as Sc_1 , ending anterior to cell R_3 . Radius long, cross-vein r at tip; radial sector often angulate, with a spur at the angulation, rather short, longer than R_2 , but not as long as R_3 . Vein R_{2+3} about equal to the basal deflection of Cu_1 . Basal deflection of R_{4+5} shorter than R_{2+3} ; cross-vein $r-m$ two-thirds the length of the basal deflection of Cu_1 . Petiole of cell M (vein M_{1+2}), variable in length, from as long as the $r-m$ cross-vein, to one and one-half the length of the basal deflection of Cu , or from two-fifths the length of cell M_1 to nearly twice as long as this cell. Very considerable variation occurs in the two wings of the same specimen. Basal deflection of Cu_1 , under the middle of cell 1st, M_2 . Cu_2 equal to, or very little longer than, the basal deflection of Cu_1 . $Cu_1 + M_3$ about equal to basal deflection of Cu_1 . Cells R_3 , R_5 and 1st M_2 usually in one line.

Length, ♂, 5.9–6.3 mm.; ♀, 6.5–7.3 mm.; wings, ♂, ♀, 6.5 mm.

Type.—♂, Coy Glen, Ithaca, N. Y., May 21, '11.

Co-types.—♀ ♀, Coy Glen, May 21, '11; ♀, Six-Mile Creek, Ithaca, N. Y., May 21, '11. (Thompson and Rutherford.)

This species belongs to the *fratria* group, and appears to be closest to *costatu* Coq. from New Mexico; from *fratria* and *costata* it differs in being much smaller and decidedly distinct in coloration.